

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1836.

Cattle Show and Fair of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

This Society held their Cattle Show and Fair,
on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. From
the number of Entries made, it was confidently
expected that it would have been one of the richest
and most splendid Shows that the Society ever
held. This anticipation, however, passed away,
when it was found that Wednesday morning was
ushered in with a *snow storm*, accompanied with a
strong wind. It soon turned to rain, and a most
uncomfortable day we had of it. The show of cattle
was however respectable, and the manufactured
articles, such of them as arrived, evinced a progressive
improvement in skill and taste. It would be
impossible for us to enumerate every thing exhibited
as we had not time to examine them all. The show of
Bulls was not remarkable—heifers, steers, &c. were
very good—a few fine milch cows and fat cattle
were upon the ground—some splendid oxen were
on the ground, especially two teams from the towns
of Fayette and Readfield, consisting in all of 26
yokes. It was really a noble sight as they paraded
along the ground, and displayed their fine frames,
and exhibited their docile dispositions and good
discipline. Some fine Horses were entered, but a
very few appeared upon the ground. Mr Pullen's
Horse made a fine show.

Some excellent specimens of sheep, of the South
down, Dishley and Merino breeds were there, from
the flocks of Messrs. Vaughan, Howard and Wood.

Mr Vaughan's Southdowns keep up their good
character for beauty of shape and hardihood.—
The Dishleys by Mr Howard, were fine—and the
Merinos from Maj. Wood's flock evince that his
care in selecting and breeding does not abate. Mr
Howard also exhibited a beautiful Buck of the
Merino and Southdown breed, which was excellent
in form, and manifested the good properties of
both breeds well combined. The representatives
from the *pig-sty* were very fine. We are no Jew,
and like a good hog even if it's *well roasted*. Mr
Haines, of Hallowell, exhibited a very beautiful
lot of Bedfords, as did also Mr Howard, of the
Bridge Farm, (Augusta.)—Mr Turner Curtis, of
Monmouth, exhibited some of the Berkshire breed,
and Mr Joel Chandler, of Winthrop, a breed made
up of the Bedford, Mackay and Berkshire.

We were very glad to find so good a collection
of manufactured articles. If it had not been for
them—such was the power of the storm, that the
show would have lost more than half of its inter-

est. The specimens of butter and cheese were,
we think, better than for a year or two past. Some
cheese offered by Mr Isaac Dexter, of Wayne, we
know to be, by actual proof of the stomach, first
rate. The hearth rugs—cloth—bonnets, &c. &c.
indicating industry and thrift, told a pleasing tale
of domestic comfort.

Among other things we were exceedingly inter-
ested and delighted with the specimens of silk
hose, and thread. Specimens of this fabric were
exhibited by Mrs. Alfred Chandler, Miss Sarah F.
King, of Winthrop, and by Mr Hinkley, of Vassalboro'.
Mr Hinkley had some excellent specimens of silk
thread, manufactured in his family, being the first
essay of the kind.

Last, but by no means least, we would mention
the exhibition of Brooks' patent Silk Spinner.
This is an invention of Mr Adam Brooks of South
Scituate, Mass.

It performs the labor of a reel or spinner in
taking the silk directly from the cocoon, and also if
necessary of doubling and twisting the silk by
merely turning a crank. Mr Brooks has recently
made some very important improvements in his
machine. He was on the spot himself—and amidst
the crowd and hurly-burly and cold and storm of
the day, put it in operation, and spun the silk
before the people, many of whom were astonished
to find that what has always been supposed to be
a very difficult and mysterious operation was so
simple and easy. The machine operated to a
charm, and we were highly gratified to learn that
the Incidental Committee awarded him a gratuity
of ten dollars, as an expression of their satisfaction
with the machine, and their respect for the ingenuity
of the inventor. Mr Brooks has spent much time
and money in making his improvement, and we hope
a discerning public will ultimately richly reward him.

His statement in regard to the operation of the
machine will accompany the report of the committee.

The Society set down to an excellent dinner
prepared by Dr. Milliken, of the Temperance
House. Among the good things provided, we
were happy to find some first rate Dishly mutton—
a present from Mr Charles Vaughan, of Hallowell,
who, though not able to be there bodily, was present
in his good works, and in the memory and cordial
respect of the members of the Society.

The second day was pleasant and well attended,
—after the Ploughing Match—which, by the way,
was not *over extra*—the Society convened at Mr
Thurston's meeting house, and listened with much
satisfaction to an excellent, good, common sense
address, from J. R. Abbot, Esq. of Vassalboro'.—
after which the several committees reported, and the
Society adjourned—much pleased with the occasion,
and having nothing to regret but the occurrence of
the severe storm on the preceeding day, which alone
prevented our having one of the most brilliant
exhibitions.

We commence the publication of the Reports of
Committees in this paper. The manufactured articles
were examined by the adjudging Commit-

tees without knowing the names of the competitors,
and the premiums awarded to the numbers.

Cattle Show and Fair

Of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society,
held in Winthrop, on Wednesday and Thursday
the 12th and 13th of October, 1836.

REPORT ON MANUFACTURES.

The Committee to whom were assigned the duty
of awarding premiums on manufactured articles,
viz: Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Straw Bonnets, Straw
Braid and Capes, having attended to that duty, beg
leave to Report—But two pieces of Carpeting were
offered for examination; both were well manufactured
and had good colors. Your Committee awarded to
No. 72, (Mrs. Louisa Page of Readfield,) the first,
and No. 38, (Mrs. Abigail Sampson of Winthrop,)
the second of the Society's premiums.

Ten Hearth Rugs were offered for examination,
all of superior quality. They exhibited a good
share of taste and workmanship—each were worthy
of a premium if the Society's funds would have
admitted, but as we were compelled to make a
selection we awarded to No. 78, (Miss Susan H. Chandler
of Wayne,) the first premium, for the superior richness
of its colors—and to No. 51, (Mrs. Philip Holmes
of Gardiner,) the second for its ingenuity of design—
it being purely Agricultural. Your Committee feel
called upon to make special mention of Nos. 70,
(Miss Eunice H. Sturtevant of Winthrop,) 77,
(Miss Susan H. Chandler of Wayne,) and 52,
(Miss Ann Field of Gardiner,) and in fine the whole
were well deserving special notice.

Four Straw Bonnets were offered for the Society's
premium. Two were of very superior manufacture,
and your Committee were at some loss to determine
which was the most deserving No. 32, (Miss Lydia
Cushing of Winthrop,) or 75, (Mrs. Sanford Howard
of Augusta.) Each had its claims, but after mature
deliberation the premium was awarded to Miss Lydia
Cushing. No. 76, (Mrs. S. Howard's) had been
considerably worn, but looked well for a second
handed bonnet. No. 61, (Miss Louisa J. Gilmore
of Leeds,) is an open worked straw, and was well
made and a pretty article.

No. 33, (Mrs. I. N. Metcalf,) was Straw Braid,
and it had no competitor. It was a beautiful article
and well deserves the Society's premium.

Three Capes were offered for the premium. No.
67, (Mrs. Susan Bishop of Winthrop,) your Committee
judged the most deserving. It was made of milk-weed
sowed on tape, and a very neat article. For a
particular recommendation we refer you to the
Report of the Incidental Committee on a similar
article last year. The others were warm comfortable
articles, and showed a good share of ingenuity.

Your Committee take this opportunity to recommend
the braiding of straw, manufacturing of straw
bonnets, palm leaf hats, and cloth caps to the
special consideration of the Ladies. And we would
refer it to their better judgment whether it would
not be more agreeable to their taste to be industriously
employed under their father's roof, in the bosom
of their own families, than to travel the length
and breadth of New England seeking employment

within the dusty walls of distant factories. One small town in Worcester County in the State of Massachusetts, sell annually eighteen thousand dollars worth of palm leaf hats; and a lady from Plymouth County, in the same State, recently informed one of your Committee that she braids \$2,00 worth of straw per week, besides assisting the family considerably in their domestic affairs—she also said that she knew a number of Misses from 5 to 6 years of age who braided \$20 worth the last summer. Making cloth caps is an easy profitable employment, suitable for Ladies, and may be as easily and profitably made in Kennebec as Massachusetts, and we would call upon the patriotism of such ladies who are not under the necessity of going abroad for employment to take the lead in so laudable an enterprise. Your Committee have no means of determining the amount of money which yearly goes from this State to Boston for the above articles, but supposing the number of inhabitants to be 500,000, and one fourth of this number buy and wear something in the shape of straw bonnets, or men's and boys' caps, on an average of \$1,50 each, would be \$187,500 per year. How near that comes to the actual drain we leave to the reflecting portion of community to judge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAM'L WEBB, *Per order.*

For the Maine Farmer.

Drouth, and not the Cold, the cause of most of the small crops in 1836.

MR. HOLMES:—There are many who talk of the season of 1836, as being so cold that they have raised little or nothing. Now I am one who believes that if it must be as dry as it has been, the cold has been a blessing in regard to many kinds of crops. The State of Maine has as moist a climate as any other in the Union, perhaps the most so. Its local situation favors us pretty generally in regard to the drouth, and yet the two last seasons have been dry, and the season of 1836 very dry. It is a well known fact that insects such as worms and grass-hoppers are much plentier in a dry season than a wet one. The cut-worm always dies by gluttony, * and much rain is the destruction of the grass-hopper. Now let us consider the various crops usually raised by us and see if they have suffered by the cold.

I will acknowledge that Indian corn has suffered by cold, and perhaps late planted potatoes, and a few vines, as the squash, &c. but we will consider other crops separately—and first, wheat.

It is a well known fact that wheat always does best in a comparatively cool and dry season and accordingly where it was sown in proper season this year there has been a good crop—the only difficulty is there was not enough sown.

Grass is always best in a wet and cool season, and consequently the same bulk is heavier than in a warm one. Hot countries never give good grass or hay. We must go far north or be favored with a cold season to raise the grasses to perfection, sufficiently to support cattle without grain.

Oats are raised in great perfection in the north of Scotland and always fill best in high northern latitudes or in cold seasons, hence northern oats bring the highest prices in the market, yet this year the straw has been small but the oat is well filled, as I think, for the want of your Scotch mist, or sufficient rain.—The potatoe comes to the greatest perfection in a moist and cool climate—as in Ireland for instance. At the south it is not raised in perfection. Our crops this year have not been abundant, owing, as I think to the want of wet, and not for the lack of heat. I allow that early frosts

have injured some late planted pieces considerably—but to lesson the crop it must be actual frost and not cool weather without frost. Rye, Peas & Oats are all governed by the same laws of nature, and have all been alike injured by the want of rain, and consequently by grass-hoppers, instead of the cold weather. Now Mr. Editor, it is in vain to talk of cold seasons, but you may and ought to attribute the failure or rather the scantiness of our usual crops to the dry weather, and not to the cold unless you mean to include drouth when you say cold, which is not always the case, for we have all experienced hot and dry weather, which is far more distressing than cold and dry. Let us tell the story as it should be, and not talk so much of cold seasons. I am a believer in Cycles and that at least once in about nineteen years we may always expect just such seasons as we now have. A. B. Oct. 10, 1836.

* There is some doubt in our minds about that—the whole race of them would be extinct if that were the case. Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

Rolling Wheat, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—As I have ever been glad to receive any knowledge of the best of branches of Agriculture, I feel in duty bound to give you the result of my experiments. Although I am aware what I am about to communicate is nothing new to many, yet it may be to some.

Last spring I made me a roller, more particularly for the new ground which I seeded last year, which well paid me for my trouble. I also rolled a piece of wheat to try the experiment, the land being a sandy loam, this fall when I reaped my wheat, (there being four hands reaping,) it was remarked when we came to the edge of that which was not rolled, what a difference in the wheat! and none knew the cause but myself. I said this was rolled, and that was not—on examination it was judged that the rolled wheat was worth one quarter the most, it being thicker on the ground, and mostly ripe, while the unrolled was much thinner and nearly half green, and the other ripe, the land equally good.

The circumstances in this case might be favorable, it being very dry after I rolled my wheat; whereas, had it been very wet, it might have been an injury. I submit this, hoping it may elicit something on the subject from an abler pen.

A LEARNER.

Madison, Oct. 10, 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

Potatoes.

MR. HOLMES:—Your correspondent Enquirer wishes for information of the growth or enlargement of the potatoes after the frost has killed their tops down to the ground. I would state for the information of Enquirer, that I had some years ago, all my potatoes killed quite down to the ground in the early part of September. Soon after they were killed I dug about ten bushels for feeding hogs; they had a green appearance and did not appear to be ripe. I think if my memory serves me aright, it took twelve hills to make a bushel at that time. The residue I did not dig till the very last of October. I then found the potatoes had the appearance of being quite ripe, and were of a much better quality, and ten hills at that time would fill a heaping bushel. This delay in digging made quite a saving in quantity and quality, as far as my observation and experience extends. I am fully satisfied that potatoes will improve in

quantity and quality after the tops are killed with frost, should the season prove favorable afterwards. I had much rather have my potatoes killed with frost, after the potatoes are two thirds grown, than to have them struck with rust, as I think that the rust puts a final stop to their growth, as soon as the stock becomes dead, and is very injurious to their quality.

D. P.

Wales, October 1, 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

What I have Learned.

MR. HOLMES:—I have been a Farmer in Maine fifty years and upwards. I farmed it as my neighbors did, and supposed I knew enough about farming, having never read any authors or exchanged any ideas on the subject of agriculture, I never once thought of any improvement in the art, except that when I saw any of my neighbor's cattle very poor and so starved that they would eat much from my dung heap in winter, I was to be sure, satisfied that he did not work it exactly right. Even then I supposed he had better keep a smaller number of creatures, and not be guilty of the great sin of starving his stock, and thereby actually losing money, paying taxes, and being at the expense of keeping two cows when one well kept would have given more than both of them.

But within the last three or four years, particularly since your Maine Farmer was published, I have read and attended to agriculture more closely, by reading and attending agricultural meetings, Cattle Shows, and hearing others relate their views and experience on the subject. Not a little information have I gained by what your valuable correspondents have brought to view in the Farmer, as well as your extracts from other and distant writers, from all which and my own reflection, I have learned, and I find others are not behind me, not to depend so much on English hay for our stock in winter, as it may be so cut short by drought and other causes as to render our stock worth nothing in autumn. Hence we have learned to raise Ruta Baga and other roots to aid in carrying our stock through the winter. Fresh meadows are more set by and improved. Even browse has been found useful. I have learned that store swine may be kept as well on turnips as potatoes, and that many more of the former may be raised on a given quantity of land at no considerable more expense if any. I have learned that tight and warm barns and stables not only save hay best, but in such our stock are more comfortable and require much less food. I have learned how to make a barn, &c. I have learned that 100 bushels of corn may be raised in a single year on an acre of ground in Maine, which I should have been slow to believe many years ago. I have learned that wheat may be raised on a clover sod, with a light top dressing of plaster or ashes. I have learned that our stock, particularly black cattle, have been much improved in size and value recently, to which I have no doubt our Cattle Shows have been a great auxiliary. I have learned that the labor on a farm may be carried on to more advantage without alcohol than with it. Time would fail me to name half the advantages which has accrued to the agricultural interest from the publication of the Maine Farmer and similar papers in the Nation. But I will name one more, and that is, that apples are excellent for fattening swine and other creatures, and for winter keep. And yet I am told that the proprietors of the Farmer talk of letting its publication cease for the want of subscribers! they say they are losing money by continuing it! For one I am determin-

ed to procure one more subscriber to it if it cost me some trouble. I do hope every subscriber will not rest until he does the same. Can it be that our Farmers, Mechanics, and growers of Stock are so blind to their own interest as to starve those valuable citizens who instituted the paper in question? This I will not as yet believe. JAY.

For the Maine Farmer.

Raising Peas.

MR. HOLMES:—Having proved successful in raising Peas the season past, I have concluded to give a statement of my mode. I ploughed, harrowed, and prepared my land as early in the spring as it was dry enough to render it suitable to work on, it being rather a sandy loam. I then sowed a half bushel of marrow fat peas, so called, in drills 2 feet asunder on about half an acre of ground, the land not made very rich with manure, but it was a perfect thistle bed. After the peas had come to the proper size I hoed the ground over, and thistles came up once only between the rows or drills.—On another piece I sowed a half peck of very early small poded peas in the same manner. The last named ones were fit for the market the last days of June as unfavorable as the season was. The others followed the fore part of July. From the two pieces I carried to market and sold forty-seven dollars and twenty-seven cents worth, besides what we eat in the family and some we accommodated the neighbors with—after which I mowed and thrashed one bushel and a half of dry ones. It may not be amiss to mention that the thistles which grew among my large ones served to prevent the necessity of sticking them. They were thus kept up, which perhaps is the only benefit ever resulted to farmers from thistles. In this case in picking my peas, and not having my hands annoyed by the thistles, was a little trouble, though not much. If any of my brother farmers should profit by this I shall be pleased. ELIPHALET FOLSOM.

Monmouth, Oct. 12, 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

Thistles.

MR. HOLMES:—When a man puts his hands in contact with hay which has thistles among it, they enter into his hands or their sharp points fill his skin and flesh and there continue, and if not extracted, each point will cause a sore.

But black cattle, sheep, and other animals will eat them freely, and if cut at the proper time they are worth as much for fodder as coarse hay, if not too large. No complaint or bad consequences as to their injuring their mouths is discovered. Sir, is the skin of their mouths invulnerable to their points? and if so, how is it? There appears something unaccountable to me in it, though perhaps no to you or others, because if there is something in their mouths capable of resisting those points, still unless that continued down their throats, &c. they must be seriously annoyed by them. Please give me your ideas, and oblige

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The Farmer and the Beggar.—A strong, hearty, lazy fellow, who preferred begging for a precarious subsistence, to working for a sure one, called at the house of a blunt Massachusetts farmer, and in the usual language of his race, asked for 'cold victuals and old clothes.' 'You appear to be a stout, hearty looking man,' said the farmer, 'what do you do for a living?' 'Why, not much,' replied the fellow, 'except travelling about from one place to another.' 'Travelling about ha?' rejoined the farmer, 'can you travel pretty well?' 'Oh yes,' replied the sturdy beggar, 'I am pretty good at that.'—Well then, said the farmer, coolly opening the door, 'let's see you travel.'

From the Mechanic and Farmer.

We commence this week with publishing the reports of the sub-Committees of the Penobscot Agricultural Society. We had expected that the sub-Committees would report to the Standing Committees, and these Committees make a general report on each department, but as this does not seem to be generally understood, we shall be obliged to give the separate reports, and shall do it as soon as possible.

To the Standing Committee on Tools, Manufactures, &c. of the Penobscot Agricultural Society.

The Sub-Committee on Domestic Manufactures REPORT,

That no article of Filled Cloth was presented for premium, which your committee regret, as well as the fact that no one availed themselves of the liberal offer of the Society on Flannels.

There were several Coverlets presented to your Committee, which reflected great credit on the manufacturers. They have awarded the premium at their disposal on the article, to Mrs. Isaac Bailey, of Bangor. The article presented by Mrs. Baily attracted much attention and applause. There were two pieces of Carpeting presented, which were creditable as specimens of domestic manufacture; but your committee were of opinion that they did not embrace those marked and decided points of superiority which should entitle them to the premium of the Society, and did not, therefore, award any.

There were several specimens of Hearth Rugs, on two of which they awarded premiums. The first premium your Committee awarded the Rug wrought by Mrs. Charles Gilman, of Bangor. The rug is wrought with woolen yarn, in the manner called Embroidering. The figure represents a brace of rabbits, surrounded with an elegant and appropriate border:—imitations are pleasing and valuable just in proportion to their truth and correctness, and in this respect, the article to which the premium is awarded was thought by the committee to be excellent—they had almost expected to see the rabbits jump; and when the rug shall come into use, and should a spark of fire light on them, and the rabbits do not jump—they hope the owner will, and extinguish it, for they are quite too pretty to be burnt.

The Rug to which the second premium is awarded by the committee, was wrought by Mrs. Sam'l Butman, of Dixmont. It represents a kind of vine, admirably drawn, the colors very brilliant—the materials are represented to have been remnants of cloth and worn out garments. It is a beautiful article, and the manner of its construction should be known, that it may be imitated.

Mrs. Benjamin Shaw, of Newport, presented a Rug made from small and useless pieces of woolen cloth, which displayed great taste and a high regard for the virtue of economy, so valuable and necessary in every department in life.

Your committee were highly pleased with the fine specimens of woolen Blankets presented for examination by Mrs. Amasa Stetson, of Stetson, and award her the first premium.

There were but a very few woolen or worsted Hose offered, and these, though creditable, not possessing those superior points which should entitle them to a premium, and none was awarded. A pair of silk hose, manufactured from the raw silk by Mrs. Amasa Stetson, your committee think entitled to a premium, as the article is a new one in this county, and possesses much merit as a specimen of fine work.

Your committee award the first premium on wrought Handkerchiefs, to Mrs. Mark Fisher, of Levant, and the second to Miss Elizabeth Gage, of Levant.

They would recommend a premium to Mrs. Amasa Stetson, of Stetson, for a wrought Veil, with linen floss, of her own manufacture.

The specimens of Sewing Silk were quite numerous, and your committee were highly gratified at the rapid advance the culture of silk is making in our country; and the specimens presented confirm your committee in the opinion, that the interest of farmers demand of them to give this subject their earnest attention. Your committee award the first premium to Miss Harriet Thatcher, of Brewer, and the second premium to Mrs. Samuel Butman, of Dixmont. The specimens presented by Mr Samuel Eastman, of Exeter, and the

Messrs. Shaws, of Stetson, were much admired for their variety and perfection; the coloring was highly creditable and commendable.

There were two pieces of Linen Diaper presented by Mr Samuel Clark, of Stetson, on which your committee would recommend a premium.

The specimen of Linen Thread, by Mrs. David Seavy, of Bradford, your committee think entitled to a premium.

Respectfully submitted.
HENRY CALL, Chairman.

A PROCLAMATION,

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

The abounding goodness of God to the people of this State during the past year calls for fervent and united expressions of gratitude, and it is both our duty and our privilege as a Christian people to pause and contemplate the manifold gifts of Providence, and to express in a public manner the grateful homage due to our Divine Benefactor.

I do, therefore, with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint *Thursday, the first day of December next*, to be observed throughout this State as a day of PUBLIC PRAISE AND THANKSGIVING, and the ministers and people of every religious denomination are requested to assemble on that day in their several places of public worship, and engage devoutly in this interesting service.

Let our hearts kindle with gratitude, at the survey of our civil and religious, our social and domestic enjoyments—that our citizens generally have been favored with health—that no hostile invader has been suffered to disturb our peace—that the earth, refreshed by the showers of Heaven and the mild influences of the sun, has yielded her increase—that our commerce and all the various departments of industry have been prospered—that the interests of education have been uniformly advancing—and above all, that we are still enlightened by the bright beams of the Sun of Righteousness, while multitudes of our race are enveloped in thick moral darkness.

And while we commemorate with thanksgiving these testimonials of God's goodness, let us acknowledge with deep humility our own unworthiness, and in the name of our Redeemer present our petitions for a continuance of divine favors. In His name "let us come boldly to the Throne of Grace," and pray for the richest blessings, both temporal and spiritual, to descend upon our State and Nation especially, that a healthful moral influence may extend through the length and breadth of our land, and that our favored country may shine forth among the nations conspicuous in holiness, and be eminently instrumental in communicating throughout the world the knowledge of the true God and our Savior Jesus Christ.

And the people of this State are requested to abstain from such labor and recreation as are inconsistent with the devotional services of the day.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL CHAMBER in AUGUSTA, this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in the sixty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America.
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Sec'y of State.

The Harvest.—Never was earth more bounteous in her gifts throughout West Tennessee than at the present season. The crops of grass and small grain have been abundant, and our trees are bowed down with the weight of their rich treasures of fruit. The corn fields are luxuriant and promising and our staple, the cotton crop, never before presented so rich a prospect. In lately travelling through three counties, we discovered not one field that did not promise well.—*Memphis, Aug. 15.*

Remarkable Snow Storm.—The New York Commercial of Monday gives an account of one of the most extraordinary snow storms which ever occurred in any autumn in that State. It took place at Skeneateles, N. Y. on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., and the snow continued to fall profusely during the whole of that day, and the next. It was computed that the fall of snow, but for the rapid melting, would have equalled three feet. As it was, the snow lay sixteen inches deep at the time the letter was written. Great destruction took place among the fruit and forest trees, which were broken by the burden of snow resting upon them.—*Portland Adv.*

From the Horticultural Register.

Horticulture in Maine.

CONCLUDED.

Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner are villages of importance, pleasantly situated on the Kennebec, and places of considerable business. Augusta, the seat of government, appears to be the most flourishing. Some taste is exhibited in many of the courts and gardens, and in some we saw the Dahlia in perfection. There are no gardens of any great extent in the place.

The vegetable garden of Mr J. C. Steward, attracted our attention. He informed us his leisure hours only were devoted to it, and while it had been a relaxation and source of pleasure, it has also afforded him considerable profit from the sale of early cucumbers and other productions, for which a ready market was found at the neighboring hotels. We were shown a few Isabella and Sweet-water grape vines, with fruit in good condition, and tomatoes trained to the garden fence; cabbages, and other vegetables very fine. We were pleased with the taste and industry of the proprietor, as exhibited in the perfect order and neatness of the garden—and we could wish that his example was more generally followed by our mechanics and tradesmen; we think it would conduce much to their health and comfort, should a few of the spare moments under the control of every one, be directed to the cultivation of the useful and ornamental in the few rods of ground they may have in possession. The hours spent in the garden seemed not to have interfered with his profession in his shop. We do not recollect of ever having seen a barber's shop neater or in better style; instead of the uncouth and vulgar prints which too often disfigure the walls, we found here a well selected assortment of maps, which to the traveller are much more interesting and profitable; as to other accommodations we can only recommend the passing stranger to call and see for himself. Our stay was so short at Hallowell and Gardiner, that we had but little time for observation, and were somewhat disappointed in not being able to visit the garden and green-house of Robert H. Gardiner, Esq. of the latter place, who, we understand, takes the lead in horticulture in this vicinity.

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Cestrus Equi, or Bot Fly.

This is the name of an insect well known to farmers in its appearance, and its influence is not unfrequently felt in the destruction of that most useful and noble of animals the horse. Horses, oxen and sheep, have each a peculiar species of gad fly, their natural enemy, which deposits an egg on the hair of the horse, beneath the skin of the cow or ox, and in the nostril of the sheep or deer, and in these various ways the race is propagated and perpetuated. The horse fly is well known, from its turned up extremity of its body, its perseverance in depositing its eggs, or nits, as some call them, and the dread which the horse manifests at

their approach or presence. Mr Eaton and others have described two species of the Cestrus equi, one of which is the common one, which sticks its eggs on the hairs of the legs principally, and the other one stings the horse under the chops by striking him violently, and thus deposits an egg beneath the skin in that place. This last is much less frequent than the first, and has attracted less notice, and its habits are consequently less understood. That its eggs ever produce the bots, or the small worm which is so destructive to horses, may well be doubted; as in all other cases where an egg of an insect is deposited beneath the skin, as in the Cestrus bovis or ox fly, or the chigo of the negro or white of the West Indies, the changes go on where the insect is deposited, swelling and suppuration take place, a partial cyst is formed, and the insect finally set free, rapidly undergoes its transformation to a perfect insect. We have never heard the suggestion made, but circumstances render it not at all improbable, that what is termed the horse distemper, or the suppuration, violent inflammation, and breaking of the glands of the throat, that sometimes attacks horses, is called, is occasioned by the irritation of the gad fly larvae; as the commencement and termination of the disease is in the same place and in the same manner, as it would be were such the cause of it.

The history of the progress and transformation of the common bot fly is simple and easily understood. The fly deposits its eggs on the hair of the horse in such a situation that in licking himself more or less of them will come in contact with his tongue, the warmth and moisture instantly hatches them, they remain attached to the surface of the tongue until they are swallowed with the saliva and food into the stomach; here they pass the larva and chrysalis state, and when voided by the animal, are soon ready for the final transformation to the perfect insect.

Some farmers have doubted whether the egg could be hatched in this way; but all doubt on the matter may easily be put at rest, by moistening the hand with spittle and passing it slowly over the matured egg, or by scraping off a few of them and holding them in the hand moistened and closed for a few moments, when the larvae or maggot will be found alive and active. It is to be regretted that farmers in general not only allow the insect to deposit its eggs with impunity; but also use no effort to prevent their being taken into the stomach, by scraping them off occasionally from those places most liable to be bit or licked by the animal, or by washing the legs at times with such substances as will destroy the nits without injuring the horse. This decoction of tobacco will do, as will the smoothing down the hair with a rag moistened with spirits of turpentine. In either case there is no necessity for a profuse application, as the egg only requires to be wet, and these are always near the outer extremity of the hairs. The months of August and September are those in which the bot-fly is most active; and a little care and attention to his animals at this time will prevent much injury and suffering to the horse, if not eventually his total loss. W. G.

From the Silk Culturist.

Cultivation of the Fig.

The lovers of this excellent fruit will be gratified to learn that it may be cultivated in our climate with little expense and labor. During a late visit to the garden of Eliphalet Averill, Esq., of this city, we were presented with a fig, plucked directly from the tree, and of a flavor the most delicious. Mr A. informed us that for ten years he had been experimenting on the cultivation of the fig, and that he had finally succeeded in preserving the tree and bringing the fruit to perfection. He also kindly gave us a statement of his method, which we lay before our readers in the hope, that at least some of them will be induced to try the experiment, as we have no doubt of its complete success. The fig tree is propagated by means of layers and cuttings—if the latter are used they should be at least one foot long.

The method of Mr A. is as follows. He lays down the branches in June, which form roots and grow luxuriantly. Immediately after the leaves fall off in autumn, and before hard frosts destroy their vitality, he lays them down and covers to the depth of at least a foot. In order that a part of the roots may retain their original position in the

earth and be ready to furnish nourishment early the ensuing spring, he loosens the roots on one side of the tree and leaves those on the other undisturbed—taking care that those loosened are not mutilated or otherwise injured. He then bends the branches over those roots that are left in the ground, fastens them with pegs and covers both roots and branches with mellow earth to the depth above stated. In this condition he leaves them till the middle of May, or the first of June, according to the forwardness or backwardness of the season, and then uncovers them—sets them upright, and supports them with props to keep them in a right position. By repeating this process every winter he has succeeded in preserving his trees till they have attained a good size, and produce fruit in perfection and abundance.

The fig tree in tropical climates has a constant succession of crops. In Georgia it yields three crops, and in New England, in good seasons, it will produce two. When the figs are half, or two-thirds grown, they cease growing and present every appearance of not coming to maturity. To facilitate their ripening a drop of olive oil is put upon their blossom ends which in eight or ten days, produces an extraordinary effect. In this time they obtain their full size, assume a liver color, and in delicacy of flavor as much exceed preserved figs as fresh peaches do those that are dried in the common manner.—*Silk Culturist*.

Sagacity of a Horse.

At the sitting of the Committee of the Plymouth and Tamar Humane Society in this town, on Wednesday last, a singular instance of sagacity or instinct, call it what you may, was brought before the meeting, in connexion with a case in which a man's life had been preserved by two other persons going to his assistance in a damaged boat. It appeared that as a man was driving a cart, loaded with lime, from the kiln near Deadman's bay Cox-side, the lime set fire to the cart. The man, to save his property, with great promptitude tilted the lime into the road, and hastened back to the beach at Deadman's bay, where he drove his horse into the water and extinguished the flames, but the cart coming into contact with a heap of stones laying under water, turned over, and precipitated the driver into the sea. A man and boy seeing the accident, instantly put off in an old leaky boat standing on the shore, but when they arrived on the spot, the driver had just sunk for the third time.

Neither of the parties could swim, but the man in the boat seeing the body about three feet under water, with great presence of mind fixed his feet under the thwart, and by throwing his arms and shoulders over, succeeded in catching the poor fellow by the hair of his head, and held him on while the boy sculled on shore, the boat by this time being nearly full of water. Meanwhile the horse, in his alarm, had made seaweed with the cart, and he was given up for lost, when, strange as it may seem, another horse standing on the beach, with harness on, who had been attentively surveying the scene, plunged into the water and made after his friend in distress, whom he soon overtook, and applying his mouth to the affrighted animal's ears, he seemed to whisper something; he then turned about neighing loudly to encourage his companion, when the latter also turned and followed his gallant leader to the beach, where they both arrived in safety.—The man and boy were rewarded by the committee with 15s each for their noble and spirited conduct.—*Western Luminary*.

Grinding Old Garments into New.

Sir George Head, in his tour through the Manufacturing Districts, gives the following account of a new trade carried on at Dewsbury; literally tearing in pieces fusty old rags, collected from Scotland Ireland and the Continent, by a machine called the "devil" till a substance very like the original wool is produced. This, by the help of a small addition of new wool, is respun and manufactured into sundry useful coarse articles, such as the wadding which Messrs. Stulze & Co. introduce within the collars of their fashionable coats, and various descriptions of drugget, horse-sheeting, &c. The trade or occupation of the owner, his life and habits, or the filthiness and antiquity of the garment itself, oppose no bar to this wonderful process of regeneration, whether from the scarecrow or the gibbet, it makes no difference; so that, according

to the transmutation of human affairs, no doubt it frequently does happen, without figure of speech or metaphor, that the identical garment to-day exposed to the sun and rain in a Kentish cherry-orchard, or saturated with tobacco smoke on the "back of a beggar in a pot house," is doomed in its turn, "perfusus liquidis odoribus," to grace the swelling collar, or add dignified proportion to the chest of the dandy.—*London Paper*.

Notes of our Travels.

Having lately traveled through several counties of this district, we propose to detail some of the observations and reflections which we made on the journey.

In the valley of Salmon Creek in Cayuga county, we observed that the leaves of the Indian Corn had become discolored and sere, in consequence of frost which happened some time in last month. In the more open country, however, subject to a free circulation of air, we saw no such effects; but on the morning of the 6th instant another frost occurred, which we believe has not been equaled in severity so early in the season, since the year 1816. The Indian Corn and Buckwheat in many places, were nearly destroyed; and in most places more or less damaged. The Potatoe tops also in low situations in the counties of Wayne and Seneca, were killed to the ground.

This calamity in connection with the light crops of wheat, will render it the duty of every farmer to save every thing that is suitable for human food, fattening his pork and beef on such articles as cannot be kept till next summer; and even then we apprehend that the poor on the rugged sterile hills and in many of our cities and villages, will be subject to great privations. Our canals, by furnishing the means of cheap transportation, will do much towards equalizing the price of bread-stuffs; but if there are not provisions enough in the country to support its inhabitants, as many persons seriously believe, the calamity will be lessened but not removed. We are not alarmists, but we think it well to look out a-head.

We have rarely had so good an opportunity to observe how very unequally the frost has operated in the same field. In some low grounds where the corn and buckwheat have been generally killed, small elevations in the surface of not more than a foot or two, seem to have preserved the plants in their full state of greenness; but on the contrary, in one potatoe field the higher part was damaged, and the lower part untouched. On inquiring into the particulars however, the same principle appears to have operated. The higher part of this field is mucky or spongy, while further down the slope the ground is dry and solid, showing that more depends on the texture of the soil than on its relative altitude. The first case we have mentioned will not contravene but rather confirm this opinion, though altitude has an effect; and in some cornfields extending from the flats up the hill sides, the greenness which increased with the ascent, might properly be ascribed to both circumstances.

But how do these circumstances produce such phenomena? We presume it will not be difficult to explain. Frosts which occur near the close of spring, or the commencement of autumn, are chiefly owing to two causes; radiation and evaporation. In some of our earlier volumes, we have noticed that the heat in a metallic vessel filled with hot water, may be let off six, times as fast, simply by painting its surface black. This result is entirely independent of the contact of colder substances; and the open ground may freeze when the temperature of the air only a few feet above it, is ten or twenty degrees warmer. At present we shall be brief on this subject. When the heat radiates to a clear sky, it is lost in the depths of ether; and when it is calm, the warmer air is not whirled down on the surface. It is partly owing to these causes, that frost in moderate weather, can only occur under a clear, calm sky.

We may take a further view of this matter. Professor Leslie has shown that surfaces which most rapidly absorb heat, also radiate it most freely. The property of black soils in this respect is well known; and hence we may expect them to be more subject to vernal and autumnal frosts than pale colored soils.

But the effects of evaporation must also be taken into the account. Some idea of its amount may

be conceived by those who have watched the fog spreading over meadows in a calm evening. These exhalations rise so much more freely from black spongy soils, that the depressions of the land may be traced out by the fog that covers them; and it is along such winding swales that the corn and potatoes are most commonly damaged by the frost. It may be said indeed that fog keeps off the frost: but the atmosphere is not always in a state to condense the vapor which rises, though it is then invisible, and which requires for its production a large supply of heat. This heat is abstracted from the soil which cools rapidly in consequence.

At Waterloo we listened to a conversation on the course which a farmer ought to pursue when his corn has been struck by the frost so early in the season. Had the crop been more mature all would have been in favor of cutting it up without delay, and setting it in small stooks; but its greenness in the present case, caused an objection. One old farmer said that corn would ripen when deprived of its tops by the knife, and why should it not ripen when deprived of its leaves by the frost? But not all the leaves were killed, and the juices were fresh in the stalk. He thought the best management was to let it alone.

We listened without speaking, but we have since been told by some who have examined ears of corn from time to time, that there is a prospect of its ripening much better than was expected. We allude to that which remains uncut.

Some farmers however, have tried the experiment of cutting up a part, and leaving a part to stand; and we hope to be favored hereafter with the result.

On some farms, we observed that the old practice of topping corn still continues; but we believe it is entirely confined to the old fashioned farmers; such as know too much to need an agricultural paper. We are not ambitious to undertake the task of instructing them, but our readers may do well to remember that exact experiments have shown a great loss from that kind of mutilation. The leaves are a most important appendage to the plant. In these the sap is elaborated into juice; and fruits deprived of this benefit are generally, if not always, insipid or nauseous. Strip the Vine of its leaves and the grape is worthless. Whether the flavor of corn is materially injured by this process, or not, we cannot say; but the loss in quantity admits of no dispute. Ch. Woodson of Virginia, had the tops and blades taken from several rows of Indian Corn, leaving the same number of rows untouched; and discovered when the grain was harvested that the corn of the uncut part, weighed more than the corn and fodder put together of the part which was topped and bladed. He says, "The whole labor of gathering and curing the fodder and tops (no inconsiderable item) was entirely lost."

As the subject is one of great interest, we again present to our readers a remark of the Editor of the Farmer's Register which was appended to the communication: "If the absolute loss of labor in this usual and long prevailing practice of Virginia, is as great as we have supposed, even half as great as may be inferred from the result of this experiment,—the amount of the whole annual loss and tax so paid, IF SAVED, would be enough to defray the cost of constructing all the canals and railways now in progress in the state, and the expenses of the General Assembly to boot."—*Genesee Farmer*.

Novel Modes of Vegetation.

We copy from "Letters from Mexico," by an American resident in that city, the following curious modes of promoting vegetation for a particular purpose. The process is part of the arrangements for the celebration of Palm Sunday in the church of the Profesa.

"The pious have been for some time occupied in preparing gifts for the monuments placed in the various churches, in commemoration of the death of our Savior. These regalos consist principally of wax candles for the evening illumination, pots of orange and other trees, and vases of plants of various kinds. Among the latter may be named those whose exterior is covered with the plant called chia. The mode of preparing them being rather curious, a short description may serve to amuse those who are fond of experiments. The seeds of the plant being of a mucilaginous nature, adhere together after being steeped sometimes in water, and thus form a paste enveloping the germs of the fu-

*From the Horticultural Register.***Horticulture in Maine.**

CONCLUDED.

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their approach or presence. Mr Eaton and others have described two species of the *Cestrus equi*, one of which is the common one, which sticks its eggs on the hairs of the legs principally, and the other one stings the horse under the chops by striking him violently, and thus deposits an egg beneath the skin in that place. This last is much less frequent than the first, and has attracted less notice, and its habits are consequently less understood. That its eggs ever produce the bots, or the small worm which is so destructive to horses, may well be doubted; as in all other cases where an egg of an insect is deposited beneath the skin, as in the *Cestrus bovis* or ox fly, or the chigo of the negro or white of the West Indies, the changes go on where the insect is deposited, swelling and suppuration take place, a partial cyst is formed, and the insect finally set free, rapidly undergoes its transformation to a perfect insect. We have never heard the suggestion made, but circumstances render it not at all improbable, that what is termed the horse distemper, or the suppuration, violent inflammation, and breaking of the glands of the throat, that sometimes attacks horses, is called, is occasioned by the irritation of the gad fly larvæ; as the commencement and termination of the disease is in the same place and in the same manner, as it would be were such the cause of it.

The history of the progress and transformation of the common bot fly is simple and easily understood. The fly deposits its eggs on the hair of the horse in such a situation that in licking himself more or less of them will come in contact with his tongue, the warmth and moisture instantly hatches them, they remain attached to the surface of the tongue until they are swallowed with the saliva and food into the stomach; here they pass the larva and chrysalis state, and when voided by the animal, are soon ready for the final transformation to the perfect insect.

Some farmers have doubted whether the egg could be hatched in this way; but all doubt on the matter may easily be put at rest, by moistening the hand with spittle and passing it slowly over the matured egg, or by scraping off a few of them and holding them in the hand moistened and closed for a few moments, when the larvæ or maggot will be found alive and active. It is to be regretted that farmers in general not only allow the insect to deposit its eggs with impunity; but also use no effort to prevent their being taken into the stomach, by scraping them off occasionally from those places most liable to be bit or licked by the animal, or by washing the legs at times with such substances as will destroy the nits without injuring the horse. This decoction of tobacco will do, as will the smoothing down the hair with a rag moistened with spirits of turpentine. In either case there is no necessity for a profuse application, as the egg only requires to be wet, and these are always near the outer extremity of the hairs. The months of August and September are those in which the bot-fly is most active; and a little care and attention to his animals at this time will prevent much injury and suffering to the horse, if not eventually his total loss.

W. G.

From the Silk Culturist.

Cultivation of the Fig.

The lovers of this excellent fruit will be gratified to learn that it may be cultivated in our climate with little expense and labor. During a late visit to the garden of Eliphalet Averill, Esq., of this city, we were presented with a fig, plucked directly from the tree, and of a flavor the most delicious. Mr A. informed us that for ten years he had been experimenting on the cultivation of the fig, and that he had finally succeeded in preserving the tree and bringing the fruit to perfection. He also kindly gave us a statement of his method, which we lay before our readers in the hope, that at least some of them will be induced to try the experiment, as we have no doubt of its complete success. The fig tree is propagated by means of layers and cuttings—if the latter are used they should be at least one foot long.

The method of Mr A. is as follows. He lays down the branches in June, which form roots and grow luxuriantly. Immediately after the leaves fall off in autumn, and before hard frosts destroy their vitality, he lays them down and covers to the depth of at least a foot. In order that a part of the roots may retain their original position in the

earth and be ready to furnish nourishment early the ensuing spring, he loosens the roots on one side of the tree and leaves those on the other undisturbed—taking care that those loosened are not mutilated or otherwise injured. He then bends the branches over those roots that are left in the ground, fastens them with pegs and covers both roots and branches with mellow earth to the depth above stated. In this condition he leaves them till the middle of May, or the first of June, according to the forwardness or backwardness of the season, and then uncovers them—sets them upright, and supports them with props to keep them in a right position. By repeating this process every winter he has succeeded in preserving his trees till they have attained a good size, and produce fruit in perfection and abundance.

The fig tree in tropical climates has a constant succession of crops. In Georgia it yields three crops, and in New England, in good seasons, it will produce two. When the figs are half, or two-thirds grown, they cease growing and present every appearance of not coming to maturity. To facilitate their ripening a drop of olive oil is put upon their blossom ends which in eight or ten days, produces an extraordinary effect. In this time they obtain their full size, assume a liver color, and in delicacy of flavor as much exceed preserved figs as fresh peaches do those that are dried in the common manner.—*Silk Culturist*.

Sagacity of a Horse.

At the sitting of the Committee of the Plymouth and Tamar Humane Society in this town, on Wednesday last, a singular instance of sagacity or instinct, call it what you may, was brought before the meeting, in connexion with a case in which a man's life had been preserved by two other persons going to his assistance in a damaged boat. It appeared that as a man was driving a cart, loaded with lime, from the kiln near Deadman's bay Cox-side, the lime set fire to the cart. The man, to save his property, with great promptitude tilted the lime into the road, and hastened back to the beach at Deadman's bay, where he drove his horse into the water and extinguished the flames, but the cart coming into contact with a heap of stones laying under water, turned over, and precipitated the driver into the sea. A man and boy seeing the accident, instantly put off in an old leaky boat standing on the shore, but when they arrived on the spot, the driver had just sunk for the third time.

Neither of the parties could swim, but the man in the boat seeing the body about three feet under water, with great presence of mind fixed his feet under the thwart, and by throwing his arms and shoulders over, succeeded in catching the poor fellow by the hair of his head, and held him on while the boy sculled on shore, the boat by this time being nearly full of water. Meanwhile the horse, in his alarm, had made seaweed with the cart, and he was given up for lost, when, strange as it may seem, another horse standing on the beach, with harness on, who had been attentively surveying the scene, plunged into the water and made after his friend in distress, whom he soon overtook, and applying his mouth to the affrighted animal's ears, he seemed to whisper something; he then turned about neighing loudly to encourage his companion, when the latter also turned and followed his gallant leader to the beach, where they both arrived in safety.—The man and boy were rewarded by the committee with 15s each for their noble and spirited conduct.—*Western Luminary*.

Grinding Old Garments into New.

Sir George Head, in his tour through the Manufacturing Districts, gives the following account of a new trade carried on at Dewsbury; literally tearing in pieces fusty old rags, collected from Scotland Ireland and the Continent, by a machine called the "devil" till a substance very like the original wool is produced. This, by the help of a small addition of new wool, is respun and manufactured into sundry useful coarse articles, such as the wadding which Messrs. Stulze & Co. introduce within the collars of their fashionable coats, and various descriptions of drugget, horse-sheeting, &c. The trade or occupation of the owner, his life and habits, or the filthiness and antiquity of the garment itself, oppose no bar to this wonderful process of regeneration, whether from the scarecrow or the gibbet, it makes no difference; so that, according

to the transmutation of human affairs, no doubt it frequently does happen, without figure of speech or metaphor, that the identical garment to-day exposed to the sun and rain in a Kentish cherry-orchard, or saturated with tobacco smoke on the "back of a beggar in a pot house," is doomed in its turn, "perfusus liquidis odoribus," to grace the swelling collar, or add dignified proportion to the chest of the dandy.—*London Paper*.

Notes of our Travels.

Having lately traveled through several counties of this district, we propose to detail some of the observations and reflections which we made on the journey.

In the valley of Salmon Creek in Cayuga county, we observed that the leaves of the Indian Corn had become discolored and sere, in consequence of frost which happened some time in last month. In the more open country, however, subject to a free circulation of air, we saw no such effects; but on the morning of the 6th instant another frost occurred, which we believe has not been equaled in severity so early in the season, since the year 1816. The Indian Corn and Buckwheat in many places, were nearly destroyed; and in most places more or less damaged. The Potatoe tops also in low situations in the counties of Wayne and Seneca, were killed to the ground.

This calamity in connection with the light crops of wheat, will render it the duty of every farmer to save every thing that is suitable for human food, fattening his pork and beef on such articles as cannot be kept till next summer; and even then we apprehend that the poor on the rugged sterile hills and in many of our cities and villages, will be subject to great privations. Our canals, by furnishing the means of cheap transportation, will do much towards equalizing the price of bread-stuffs; but if there are not provisions enough in the country to support its inhabitants, as many persons seriously believe, the calamity will be lessened but not removed. We are not alarmists, but we think it well to look out a-head.

We have rarely had so good an opportunity to observe how very unequally the frost has operated in the same field. In some low grounds where the corn and buckwheat have been generally killed, small elevations in the surface of not more than a foot or too, seem to have preserved the plants in their full state of greenness; but on the contrary, in one potatoe field the higher part was damaged, and the lower part untouched. On inquiring into the particulars however, the same principle appears to have operated. The higher part of this field is mucky or spongy, while further down the slope the ground is dry and solid, showing that more depends on the texture of the soil than on its relative altitude. The first case we have mentioned will not contravene but rather confirm this opinion, though altitude has an effect; and in some cornfields extending from the flats up the hill sides, the greenness which increased with the ascent, might properly be ascribed to both circumstances.

But how do these circumstances produce such phenomena? We presume it will not be difficult to explain. Frosts which occur near the close of spring, or the commencement of autumn, are chiefly owing to two causes; radiation and evaporation. In some of our earlier volumes, we have noticed that the heat in a metallic vessel filled with hot water, may be let off six times as fast, simply by painting its surface black. This result is entirely independent of the contact of colder substances; and the open ground may freeze when the temperature of the air only a few feet above it, is ten or twenty degrees warmer. At present we shall be brief on this subject. When the heat radiates to a clear sky, it is lost in the depths of ether; and when it is calm, the warmer air is not whirled down on the surface. It is partly owing to these causes, that frost in moderate weather, can only occur under a clear, calm sky.

We may take a further view of this matter. Professor Leslie has shown that surfaces which most rapidly absorb heat, also radiate it most freely. The property of black soils in this respect is well known; and hence we may expect them to be more subject to vernal and autumnal frosts than pale colored soils.

But the effects of evaporation must also be taken into the account. Some idea of its amount may

be conceived by those who have watched the fog spreading over meadows in a calm evening. These exhalations rise so much more freely from black spongy soils, that the depressions of the land may be traced out, by the fog that covers them; and it is along such winding swales that the corn and potatoes are most commonly damaged by the frost. It may be said indeed that fog keeps off the frost: but the atmosphere is not always in a state to condense the vapor which rises, though it is then invisible, and which requires for its production a large supply of heat. This heat is abstracted from the soil which cools rapidly in consequence.

At Waterloo we listened to a conversation on the course which a farmer ought to pursue when his corn has been struck by the frost so early in the season. Had the crop been more mature all would have been in favor of cutting it up without delay, and setting it in small stooks; but its greenness in the present case, caused an objection. One old farmer said that corn would ripen when deprived of its tops by the knife, and why should it not ripen when deprived of its leaves by the frost? But not all the leaves were killed, and the juices were fresh in the stalk. He thought the best management was to let it alone.

We listened without speaking, but we have since been told by some who have examined ears of corn from time to time, that there is a prospect of its ripening much better than was expected. We allude to that which remains uncut.

Some farmers however, have tried the experiment of cutting up a part, and leaving a part to stand; and we hope to be favored hereafter with the result.

On some farms, we observed that the old practice of topping corn still continues; but we believe it is entirely confined to the old fashioned farmers; such as know too much to need an agricultural paper. We are not ambitious to undertake the task of instructing them, but our readers may do well to remember that exact experiments have shown a great loss from that kind of mutilation. The leaves are a most important appendage to the plant. In these the sap is elaborated into juice; and fruits deprived of this benefit are generally, if not always, insipid or nauseous. Strip the Vine of its leaves and the grape is worthless. Whether the flavor of corn is materially injured by this process, or not, we cannot say; but the loss in quantity admits of no dispute. Ch. Woodson of Virginia, had the tops and blades taken from several rows of Indian Corn, leaving the same number of rows untouched; and discovered when the grain was harvested that the corn of the uncut part, weighed more than the corn and fodder put together of the part which was topped and bladed. He says, "The whole labor of gathering and curing the fodder and tops (no inconsiderable item) was entirely lost."

As the subject is one of great interest, we again present to our readers a remark of the Editor of the Farmer's Register which was appended to the communication: "If the absolute loss of labor in this usual and long prevailing practice of Virginia, is as great as we have supposed, even half as great as may be inferred from the result of this experiment,—the amount of the whole annual loss and tax so paid, if saved, would be enough to defray the cost of constructing all the canals and railways now in progress in the state, and the expenses of the General Assembly to boot."—*Genesee Farmer*.

Novel Modes of Vegetation.

We copy from "Letters from Mexico," by an American resident in that city, the following curious modes of promoting vegetation for a particular purpose. The process is part of the arrangements for the celebration of Palm Sunday in the church of the Profesa.

"The pious have been for some time occupied in preparing gifts for the monuments placed in the various churches, in commemoration of the death of our Savior. These regalos consist principally of wax candles for the evening illumination, pots of orange and other trees, and vases of plants of various kinds. Among the latter may be named those whose exterior is covered with the plant called *chia*. The mode of preparing them being rather curious, a short description may serve to amuse those who are fond of experiments. The seeds of the plant being of a mucilaginous nature, adhere together after being steeped sometimes in water, and thus form a paste enveloping the germs of the fu-

ture plant. This paste is spread round a porous earthenware vessel filled with water, which passing through the pores, keeps the chia moist, and in a short time the seeds germinate, and throwing out their first leaves, cover the vessel with a beautiful green mantle. Fillets of colored or gold paper, being placed around the neck, and a bouquet of flowers in the water, which again is not unfrequently surmounted by a small flag, it forms an acceptable gift from the votaries of the church.

Occasionally large mats are sown with wheat, and being kept well watered, it germinates, and forms a handsome turf carpet for some distance around the high altar."

Summary.

OFFICIAL LIST OF VOTES

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. *

<i>Cumberland District.</i>	<i>No Choice.</i>
F. O. J. Smith,	3931
James Brooks,	3478
Scattering,	430
<i>York District.</i>	
John Fairfield,	3991 chosen.
Horace Porter,	2457
Scattering,	1
<i>Kennebec and Somerset.</i>	
George Evans,	4304 chosen.
Amos Nourse,	3446
Scattering,	8
<i>Oxford District.</i>	
Timothy J. Carter,	4165 chosen.
Oliver Herrick,	2397
Scattering,	393
<i>Lincoln District.</i>	<i>No Choice.</i>
Whole number	5570
Necessary for a choice	2786
Jonathan Cilley,	2483
Jeremiah Bailey,	2766
Scattering,	321
<i>Penobscot and Somerset District.</i>	<i>No Choice.</i>
Whole number	9434
Necessary for a choice	4718
Thomas Davoe,	4658
John S. Tenney,	3731
James Bates,	956
Scattering,	89
<i>Hancock & Washington District.</i>	<i>No Choice.</i>
Whole number	5912
Necessary for a choice	2957
Timothy Pillsbury,	2401
Frederick Hobbs,	2163
Anson G. Chandler,	1308
Scattering,	40
<i>Waldo District.</i>	<i>No Choice.</i>
Whole number	4739
Necessary for a choice	2370
Alfred Marshall,	2045
Philip Morrill,	1206
Hugh J. Anderson,	1295
Scattering,	193 [Argus.]

THE CREEK WAR AT AN END.

We have been kindly favored with the following extract of a letter, from a source in which the most implicit confidence may be placed.

"COLUMBUS, (GA.) Sept. 27.

"I believe the war may now be considered at an end. All the emigrants are on their way, except the Creek volunteers. Upwards of 14,000 have lately gone, which with what were sent before, making about 19,000. Between 700 and 800 warriors have gone to Florida, leaving their families here, which increases the sum to 22,000. About 100 warriors have been killed by the Georgians, which will nearly account, they say, for the nation.

Lane has been selected to command a regiment of Creek volunteers raised by Gen. Jessup, under the 100,000 act, by authority of the President. He has used a great deal of energy, and shown much talent. Jim Roy and Paddy Car, and other influential chiefs accompany him. He is colonel you know. He went down the river last Wednesday with his whole command, organized at Dog Island, at the mouth of the Apala—and will be placed by the steamboats from thence either at the mouth of the Withlacoochee or Suwanee. The Tennessee volunteers (1500 mounted) went into Florida, some time since, as you know have passed through Tal-

lahassee, and were expected to attack the enemy at Newnansville yesterday.

But the great hope of closing soon that campaign, I believe, is founded on the expectation that they will be able through several chiefs who have been selected with great care and pains for that purpose; who are to commence immediately after their arrival, a negotiation with Jumper and others, to effect an arrangement with the enemy, and by a diplomatic arrangement to get the terms, which it seems so difficult to force them into with their muskets.

It is now determined to keep here five companies, and I have no doubt they will be of the 4th Regiment of Artillery. The 3d and 1st will probably be off as soon as the boats return from taking the Indians down. Five companies of Alabama troops were to have been here to watch any stragglers that might remain in the swamps, &c. and the Marines were to march home. But they (the volunteers) have not appeared. I believe the General has ordered them, (the Marines) however, to go with the exception of two companies under Col. Freeman. They have been a very subordinate and orderly set of fellows, and have gained a good name, but are about as sick of soldiering as any body.—*Southern Pat.*

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Savannah Georgian, dated

"Jacksonville, (E. F.) Sept. 28.

"Gov. Call, with between 1800 and 1900 men, consisting of the Tennessee Volunteers and the citizen soldiers of Middle and West Florida, was to cross the River Suwanee on Monday or Tuesday last. The Governor intends marching immediately for the nation.

"Gen. Jessup, with 1000 regulars and 600 Indians is either at Tampa Bay or the mouth of the Outhlacoochy."

Jacksonville dates to the 28th furnish accounts of outrages, by the Indians upon defenceless families. Mr and Mrs. Uptegrove, residing near the Suwanee, have been murdered by, it is supposed, a party of Creeks on their way to join the Seminoles.

S. J. Court.—Kisner, indicted for a felonious assault, was acquitted of the felonious intent, but found guilty of the assault, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the county goal. Kisner is a Frenchman by birth, now quite old, and was in Napoleon's army for many years. He was in the battle of Prague, at the bridge of Lodi, in the battle of Waterloo, and at the burning of Moscow.

Benj. S. Clark, indicted for highway robbery, was found guilty and sentenced to the State Prison for life. Martin, bound over as an accomplice, but who obtained bail, absconded and was defaulted on his recognizance.

Rail Road from Bangor to Portland.—Col. Long has finished his Reconnoissance of a route for a Rail Road to connect these two cities. It passes, as we learn, through Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner. The course of the road will be very direct, and the road can be constructed at an expense far below the principal rail roads now in operation in Massachusetts. We hope a grant will be obtained from the legislature at its next session, and that the time is not far distant when we shall be able to go to Portland to breakfast and Boston to Dinner.—*Age.*

Philadelphia Market.—The sales of Superfine Flour, during the past week, has been considerable, at reduced prices. One parcel was sold at \$8.90, and others at \$9, for shipment. We have no doubt but that the price will still farther decline ere long.—Sales of Rye Flour at \$5.87, a 6; Corn Meal in bbls. at \$4.87.

Wheat has also declined: a parcel sold on the canal, at \$1.95, and others at \$2. Sales of Rye have been made at from \$1.08, for inferior, to 1.26 for good. The supply of Corn is limited, and sales effected at from 95 cts. to \$1.01, according to kind and quality. A sale of southern Oats at 40 1-2 cts., and Pennsylvania, from store, at 50.

Cunning.—A short time since, High Constable Hays went to search a house, where a man had been robbed of a \$100 bill. After a strict search, he was about to leave the premises without suc-

cess, when he suddenly turned to the old woman in attendance, and giving her his hand, wished her good-bye. In so doing the crafty officer drew a tailor's thimble from her finger, in which was hidden the identical note! This worthy functionary has obtained such a knowledge of human nature, in consequence of his long practice, that he is almost omniscient.—*N.Y. Express.*

Marriages.

In Brunswick, Mr John Parker to Miss Elizabeth Card.

In Deer Isle, by Joseph Stinson, Esq. Mr Avery Stinson to Miss Betsy Thurlow.

In Skowhegan, Mr John M. Ramsey to Miss Cyenne Stevens, of Barnard, Vt.

Deaths.

In Brunswick, Mrs. Deborah S. wife of Capt. Jordan Woodward.

In Alfred, John Sayward, Esq. aged 86.

In Waterville, very suddenly, Mr James Ramsey, aged about 30 years.

In Bath, Mr Solomon H. Fogg, aged 22.

At Swan's Island Plantation, in Hancock county, 26th ult. Mr Joseph Davis, late of Rome, county of Kennebec. The friends of the deceased can receive any information by addressing a letter to Benjamin Stinson, at Swan's Island.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 10.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—We notice a few extra taken at \$6 50 a 6 75; first quality 5 50 a \$6; 2d quality 3 75 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle—We are not able, as we expected last week, to give prices in full to-day; very few were taken by the barrellers. We notice a lot or two taken at about 5 00 a 5 25 for Mess, a part probably intended for market beef.

Stores—Yearlings \$5 a 7; two year old \$7 a 12; three year old \$13 a 20.

Sheep—Lots were taken at \$2, 2 17, 2 33, 2 50, and 2 75. Wethers 2 75, 3 00, 3 50.

Swine—A lot to peddle taken at 6, and a lot at 6 3-8, and a lot to close at 5 3-4; selected lots at 6 and 7, and 6 1-2 and 7 1-2. At retail, 7 a 7 1-2 and 8 a 8 1-2.

Lost

On Monday the 17th on the road between Hallowell and the Baptist Meeting House in East Winthrop, a Bundle containing 1 pair Silver Table Spoons—1 pair Silver Butter Knives—and 1 pair Silver Bowed Spectacles. Whoever has found the same and will return them to the subscriber in Winthrop shall be suitably rewarded.

EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.

Winthrop, Oct. 18, 1836.

To Inventors.

The subscriber gives notice that he shall start for the city of Washington on or about the 1st day of next month, and will take charge of models or other business at the Patent Office, for a reasonable compensation.

JOHN A. PITTS.

Winthrop, Oct. 18, 1836.

Nursery of William Kenrick,

Nonantum Hill, in Newton, near Boston.

This establishment, which now comprises twenty-five acres, includes the selections of the finest kinds of new Flemish Pears, and of all other hardy fruits—selections from the first rate sources, and the finest varieties known.

74,000 MORUS MÚLTITAUUS, or true Chinese Mulberry Trees, can now be supplied, wholesale or retail.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses. Also, Herbaceous flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties.

Address by mail, post paid, to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Mass.

Trees and Plants when ordered, are carefully selected, and labelled, and faithfully packed, and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the city. Catalogues will be sent to all who apply.

Newton, Oct. 8, 1836.

8w37.

Stoves & Fire Frames.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to carry on the Stove, Hardware, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron business at the stand formerly occupied by Richards & Norcross, opposite the Augusta Hotel, and keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Stoves;—among which are the Prophecy Cook Stoves, which are highly approved of by those who have used them, being well calculated for saving of fuel and labor; the Premium Cook Stove, of similar form and various sizes; Wilson's, James', Low's, and Gothic Cook Stoves. Fire Frames, of various sizes and patterns; superior Frames for Kitchens and Parlors; also Grates, Franklin Stoves, and Close Stoves suitable for Meeting Houses, School Houses, and Shops; Sheet Iron Stoves, Funnel, Sheet Iron, Zinc, and Copper, Cast Iron Pumps, Oven and Ash Mouths, Boiler Mouths with grates, together with a variety of house-keeping articles, such as Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, Britannia Ware, Lamps, Candle Sticks, Waiters, Knives and Forks, of all qualities; Spoons, Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Boilers, Sad Irons, Bellows, Brushes, and various other articles. He wishes those who are in want of any of the above articles, to favor him with a call, where any of the above articles can be purchased as cheap as elsewhere. He intends hereafter to keep a full assortment of custom made Tin Ware, of the best of stock. House Gutters and Conductors, and every article called for will be furnished at short notice.

EDMUND D. NORCROSS.

Augusta, Sept. 23, 1836.

34tf.

KENNEBEC & BOSTON U. STATES MAIL
STEAM PACKET LINE.

**The Steam Packet
NEW ENGLAND,**

NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master,

Will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at half past 5 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boat, and on the days of her sailing.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston \$4.00 } and
" Bath to " 3.50 } found.

The Steam boat TICONIC will run to Waterville, in connection with the New England, when the state of the river will permit.

The NEW ENGLAND is 2 1-2 years old—173 feet long—307 tons burthen, and the fastest boat that ever run North of Cape Cod.

AGENTS.

Messrs. T. G. JEWETT, Gardiner,
J. BEALS, Bath,
M. W. M. GREEN, Boston.
Gardiner, June, 1836.

Stoves! Stoves!!

PRESCOTT & WOOD offer for sale at their Store in Hallowell, at wholesale or retail, the largest assortment of STOVES & FIRE FRAMES ever offered in this part of the State, and at such prices as to make it an object for purchasers to call—comprising all of the most approved kinds of Cooking Stoves now in use. Also Franklin Six Plate and Box Stoves of all sizes.

Their stock of FIRE FRAMES consist of 30 different sizes and patterns, suitable for Kitchens of the largest size and bed-rooms of the smallest dimensions. Also, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Iron Wire, and a general assortment of HARD WARE GOODS.

Hallowell, Sept. 28, 1836.

6w36

Notice.

To those who are desirous of improving their Swine.

The subscriber offers for sale his full blooded Newbury White BOAR. He was purchased in Newbury a year ago last June—is two years old—in a healthy condition, and is a first rate animal.—His stock may be seen at the sty of the subscriber.

ISAAC NELSON.

Winthrop, Sept. 8, 1836.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a special Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth day of October, A. D. 1836.

BETSEY HUNTON, widow of PETER HUNTON, late of Readfield, in said county, deceased, having made application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of September, A. D. 1836.

PRISCILLA WOOD, widow of Enoch Wood, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having made application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

Stoves, Fire Frames and Grates,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LADD & STRICKLAND,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, Hallowell,

Offer for sale a larger, more extensive and splendid assortment of STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, and GRATES, than can be found, or was ever offered in this market, consisting of the latest, and most approved patterns now in use—among which are

Dr. NOTT'S celebrated cooking Stoves 4 sizes,
LOW'S do premium do 4 sizes,
WILLARD & Co's Improved premium do 3 sizes
BUSWELL & PECKHAM'S do do do 4 sizes,
RATHBONE'S Union do do
WILSON'S Improved Union do 3 sizes,
TOWN'S Improved Rotary Cooking Stove,
WILSON'S do do do
WILLARD & Co's Franklin do do
WILSON'S Improved James do do
LADD'S Open Franklin do do
JAMES' round and oval Boilers Cook, with large and small hearths.

ALSO,—21 sizes and patterns of elegant FIRE FRAMES suitable for Parlors and Kitchens.

Splendid patterns of ground, polished, and cast mantle Grates, for Parlors.

Cylinder and square coal stoves, for shops and entries.

Franklin Stoves, suitable for Parlors School Houses, &c.

7 Sizes Box and 6 Plate Stoves, for Shops, School Houses, &c.

Cast Iron Oven, Ash and Boiler Doors; Cast Iron Pumps and Furnaces, of different sizes; Copper Pumps; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Sheet Lead—Zinc and Sheet Iron. Tin Ware—Sheet Iron Stoves and Funnel, constantly on hand, and manufactured to order.

The above will be sold at wholesale or retail on as good terms and as low, as can be obtained at any other establishment in the State.

Hallowell, Sept. 28, 1836.

Notice.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Winthrop, holden on the 2d day of May, 1836, Vot'd, That the subscribers be a Committee to invite a loan to the town not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, the interest to be paid yearly and one sixth part of the principal, for the purpose of purchasing a farm for the support of the poor. Any information on the subject to us or either of us will be laid before the town.

ELIJAH WOOD,
NATHAN HOWARD,
STEPHEN SEWALL.

Winthrop, June 4, 1836.

tf.

Notice.

The Steamer, MOOSE HEAD, will run one month from date on Moose Head Lake, to accommodate all those who wish to take teams and supplies across the Lake for any lumbering operations. A large portion of the most valuable part of the season is usually lost for lumbering before the Lake closes with ice. The Steamer will lay during the fall and winter at the outlet, at which place application may be made.

October 10, 1836.

Chinese Mulberry Trees and Cuttings.

The best varieties of Chinese Mulberry (Morus Multicaulis) from France, Italy and China, of one, two and three years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. Witmarsh's extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method, by which to increase the foliage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithful attention.

In behalf of S. WHITMARSH,

DANIEL STEBBINS.

Northampton, (Mass.) Sept. 14, 1836.

Grave Stones.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business in all its various branches at his shop in Augusta village, at the foot of Winthrop hill, 2 doors west of G. C. Child's store on the north side of the street.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B. Manufactured at the above shop Monuments, Tombs, Tomb Tables, &c. at short notice, as low as can be bought in the State or in Boston. He also has a shop and carries on the business in Winthrop village, where he keeps a good assortment of first rate Dover and New York Marble and Quincy Slate.

Sept. 13, 1836.

6w33

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers his FARM for sale in Peru. The homestead contains one hundred acres of excellent Land lying on the Spear's Stream, so called, and the second lot from the Androscoggin river, and on the County road half a mile from Dixfield Village, and in full view of the Village and meeting-house. There is an excellent bed of clay on it for brick, with one of Fisk & Hinkley's Patent Brick Machines. The buildings are—a one story Brick House mostly finished, a Barn forty-two by forty-four feet, well finished, both new. Thirty acres of the land is into mowing and tillage, free from stone and in a good state. The pasture land is good and commodious. Also forty acres of Intervale land well wooded, lying on said Spear's Stream, one mile from the homestead, which is suitable for mowing or tillage—a good grain mill adjoins the premises. Any person wishing to purchase such a Farm is invited to call and view the same. These lots of land will be sold separately if desired. Terms of payment easy.

DANIEL C. SHEFFIELD.

Peru, August, 29, 1836.

6w32.

Poetry.

3. SONG. TUNE—"Auld Lang Syne."

Sung in the meeting-house on the 13th inst. at the celebration of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

Should Autumn's blessings be forgot,
And never brought to min'?
Should all our comforts be forgot,
With auld lang syne?
For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne,
We'll take a cup of kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

But not sic' draughts as turn the brain,
And stupid make the min';
O no! we'll leave sic' faults as these
To auld lang syne.
For auld lang syne, &c.

October's ripened splendors shine,
The Harvest's fruits appear,
The flocks and herds their fatlings yield,
To crown the closing year.
For auld lang syne, &c.

Then pledge we all the Farmer's weal,
Success to Loom and Plough!
And coming years shall keep alive
The joys that bless us now.
For auld lang syne, &c.

Miscellany.

SCANDAL.

'Now, let it work. Mischief thou art afool,
Take what course thou wilt.'

In a neighboring village, whose inhabitants, like the good people of Athens, were much given to 'either tell or hear some new thing,' lived Squire P., a facetious, good natured sort of a body, whose jokes are even yet a matter of Village Record, and have been re-told through various editions, from folio down to duodecimo.

Aunt Lizzy was Deacon Snipe's wife's sister—a maiden lady of about fifty—she went to all the meetings—kept a regular account of every birth, death and marriage, with their dates—doctored all the babies, and knew every *garb* in the neighborhood—showed all the young married women how to make soap, and when they had bad luck, made every child in the house sit cross legged until the luck changed. In fine, she was a kind of village factotum—spent her time in going from house to house, grinding out a grist of slander to each, as occasion required, but always concluded with 'the way of transgressors is hard'; 'poor Mrs. A. or B. (as the case was) I pity her from the bottom of my heart,' or some such very soothing reflection. Aunt Lizzy was always very fond of asking strangers and others, without regard to time or place, 'the state of their minds; how they enjoy their minds,' &c. These questions were generally followed by a string of scandal, which was calculated to destroy the peace and happiness of some of her best neighbors and friends; but she, like other narrators of this kind, considered such intellectual murder as either establishing her own fair reputation, or as the only mode of entertaining the village, and thereby rendering her society agreeable.

One warm summers afternoon, as the Squire was sitting near his office door, smoking his pipe, Aunt Lizzy was passing by with great speed, ruminating on the news of the day, when the Squire brought her suddenly too, as the sailors say, by 'what's your hurry, aunt Lizzy? walk in.' The old lady, who never wanted a second invitation, went into the office, and the following dialogue social, commenced.

'Well, Squire P. I've been thinking this forenoon what a useful man you might be, if you'd only leave off your light conversations, as the good, book says, and become a serious man—you might be an ornament both to church and state, as our minister says.'

'Why, as to that, aunt Lizzy, a cheerful countenance I consider as the best index of a grateful heart, and you know what the Bible says on the subject—'When ye fast, be not as the hypocrites of a sad countenance; but anoint thy head and wash thy face (aunt Lizzy began to feel for her pocket handkerchief, for she was a taker of snuff) that thou appear not unto men to fast.'

Now there Squire—that's just what I told you—see how you have the scripter at your tongue's end; what a useful man you might be in our church, if you'd only be a doer as well as a hearer of the word.'

'As to that aunt Lizzy, I don't see that you 'professors,' as you call them, are a whit better than I am, in private. I respect a sincere profession as much as any man; but I know enough of one of your church, whom you think a great deal of, to know that she is no better than she should be;

At these innuendoes, aunt Lizzy's little black eyes began to twinkle; she sat down beside the Squire, in order to speak in a lower tone—spread her handkerchief over her lap, and began to tap the cover of her snuff box in true style, and all things being in readiness for a regular siege of 'scandalum magnatum,' she commenced fire—

'Now Squire, I want to know what you mean by one of our church? I know who you mean—the trollop—I didn't like so many curls about her head, when she told her experience.'

The Squire finding curiosity was putting his boots on, had no occasion to add spurs to the heels for the old lady had one in her head that was worth both of them. Accordingly he had no peace until he consented to explain what he meant by the expression 'in private'—this was a dear word with aunt Lizzy.

'Now, aunt Lizzy, will you take a Bible oath that you will never communicate what I am about to tell you to any living being, and that you will keep it while you live as a most inviolable secret?'

'Yes, Squire, I declare I won't never tell nobody nothing about it as long as I breathe the breath of life; and I'll take a Bible oath on it; there, sartin as I live, Squire, before you or any other magistrate in the whole country.'

'Well, then, you know when I went up to Boston a year ago.'

'Yes, yes, Squire, and I know who went with you too,—Sussey B. and Dolly T. and her sister Prudence.'

'Never mind who went with me, aunt Lizzy; there was a whole lot of passengers, but—but—'

'None of your butts, Squire—out with it—if folks will act so—a trollop—'

'But, aunt Lizzy, I'm afraid you'll bring me into a scrape—'

'I've told you over and over again, that nobody never shall know nothing about it, and your wife knows I an't leaky—'

'My wife! I wouldn't have her know what I was going to say for the world—why aunt Lizzy, if she should know it—'

'Well, don't be afraid, Squire, once for all I'll take my oath that no living crittur sha'n't never as long as I live, know a lisp on't.'

'Well, then—if you must know it—I slept with one of the likeliest of your church members nearly half the way up!'

Aunt Lizzy drew in a long breath—shut up her snuff box, and put it in her pocket, muttering to herself—

'The likeliest of our church members! I thought it was Sussey B.—likeliest!—this comes of being flattered—a trollop. Well, one thing I know—the way of transgressors is hard; but I hope you'll never tell nobody on't, Squire; for sartin as the world, if such a thing should be known, our church would be scattered abroad, like sheep without a shepherd.'

In a few moments aunt Lizzy took her departure giving the Squire another caution and a sly wink, as she said good bye—let me alone for a secret.

It was not many days before Squire P. received a very polite note from Parson G. requesting him to attend a meeting of the church, and many of the parish, at the south Conference room, in order to settle some difficulties with one of the church members, who in order to clear up her character, requested Squire P. to be present.

The Parson, who was a very worthy man, knew the frailty of some of the weak sisters, as Aunt Lizzy called them, and as he was a particular friend of Squire P.'s, requested him in his note to say nothing of it to his wife. But the Squire took the hint, and telling his wife that there was a Parish meeting, requested her to be ready by two o'clock, and he would call for her.

Accordingly the hour of meeting came—the whole village flocked to the room, which could not hold half of them. All eyes were alternately on the Squire and Sussey B.—Mrs. P. stared and Su-

sey looked as though she had been crying for a fortnight. The Parson, with a softened tone, and in as delicate a manner as possible, stated the story about Sussey B. which he observed was in every body's mouth, and he did not believe a word of,—and Squire P. being called on as a witness—after painting in lively colors the evils of slander, with which their village had been infested, and particularly the church, called on aunt Lizzy in presence of the meeting, and before the church, to come out and make acknowledgement for violating a Bible oath. Aunt Lizzy's apology was, that she only told Deacon Snipe's wife on't—and she took an oath, that she would't never tell nobody else on't. Deacon Snipe's wife had, it appears, sworn Roger Toothacre's sister never to tell nobody on't—and so it went through the whole church, and thence through the village.

The Squire then acknowledged before the whole meeting, that he had, as he told aunt Lizzy, slept with a church member, half the way up to Boston and that he believed her to be one of the likeliest of their members, inasmuch as she would never hear or retail slander. All eyes were now alternately on Sussey B. and Squire P.'s wife—Aunt Lizzy enjoyed a kind of diabolical triumph which the Squire no sooner perceived than he finished his sentence by declaring that the church member, to whom he alluded, was his own lawful wife!!!

Aunt Lizzy drew in her head under a huge bonnet, as a turtle does under its shell, and marched away into one corner of the room like a dog that has been killing sheep. The Squire as usual, burst out into a fit of laughter, from which his wife, Sussey B. and even the Parson could not refrain joining—and Parson G. afterwards acknowledged that Squire P. had given a death blow to scandal in the village which his preaching could not have done.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, October 1, 1836.

Mr. Arnold	Caroline Lacrois
Abigail Benson	Susan Larrabee
Ezra Briggs	John B. Mitchell
Nathaniel Bishop	Patience Maxim
Sarah Buck	Rufus Moody
Mary Cochran	Sarah Nelson
John Courrier	Hannah D. Palmer
Russel Chesel	Sophiome S. Packard
Daniel Coy	Charles Pinkham
John Cleavland	Avis W. Ross
David Daniels	Harvey Ramsdell (2)
Leinda W. Ellis	Olive W. Swift
Lozeina Foster	Daniel Sampson
Asa Fairbanks	Samuel Shaw
Timothy Gardiner	Benj. Stevens
Timothy O. Howe	Amasa Tinkham
Win. Jennerson	Lonon Warner
Eliza W. Jones	Otis Whitmore
Sarah Johnson	P. H. Whittier
Sabrina King	Jos. Wood
Nath'l Kimball	Elias Whiting
Thos. Ling	Amos Woodward
Alfred Lowell	Harriet Whittier
Thomas Lancaster	

DAVID STANLEY, P. M.

Cooking Stoves—Fire Frames—Franklin & Close Stoves.

The subscriber has for sale MOOR'S celebrated COOK STOVES. He has also the Conical Premium Cook, which for a small family or for the price he thinks is equal to any in use. A variety of other patterns of Cooking Stoves. Also FIRE FRAMES, various sizes and patterns; Franklin and Close Stoves. Also Sheet Zinc and Sheet Iron. Also Iron and Steel. SAM'L CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Sept. 22, 1836.

34.

Guardian's Sale.

By License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the 31st day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, a FARM situated in Greene on the road leading from Greene to Lisbon, being the same recently owned by Abner Littlefield, late of Greene, deceased, on which is a House and Barn—and containing about fifty acres.

JACOB McKENNEY,

Guardian to Daniel Littlefield.

Greene, Sept. 28, 1836.